

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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895 Quechua	895 Quechua	895 Quechua
895 01 p	[b] 60	
895 02 p-aspirated	18 eth ³⁰ (loan) [d] 60	
895 03 p-ejective	19 s	51 iota *[epsilon] *[e] [iota-voiceless] 68 (free) [i] 66
895 04 t	20 s-hacek ³¹ (loan) [s-laminal] 65	
895 05 t-aspirated	21 gamma ³⁰ (loan) [g] 60	52 epsilon ³⁰ 69 (loan,allo) */iota/ [e] 66 69 (allo,free) */iota/
895 06 t-ejective	22 m	
895 07 k [x] 61	23 n [eng] 63 (allo,neutral)	53 a [a-front] 66 [a-voiceless] 68 (free)
895 08 k-aspirated	24 n-palatal	54 upsilon *[o-open] *[o] [upsilon-dot] 67 [upsilon-voiceless] 68 (free)
895 09 k-ejective	25 l	
895 10 q [gamma-uvular] 62 (free) [x-uvular] 61	26 l-palatal	55 o-open ³⁰ 69 (loan,allo) */upsilon/ [oi] 66 69 (allo,free) */upsilon/
895 11 q-aspirated	27 r-flap [r-fricative] 64	
895 12 q-ejective	28 r-trill ³⁰ (loan)	56 yod
895 13 t/s-hacek	29 h	57 w
895 14 t/s-hacek-aspirated	30 glottal stop ⁷⁰ (transitional)	
895 15 t/s-hacek-ejective		
895 16 phi ³⁰ (loan)		
895 17 beta ³⁰ (loan)		

895 \$a Quechua \$A Kechua \$A Quichua \$b Cochabamba \$B Bolivian \$d Andean \$e Bolivia \$f over 6 million (all dialects) \$g Jim Lorentz \$g Marilyn Vihman (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)

895 \$a Bills, Garland D.; Bernardo Vallejo C.; and Rudolph C. Troike \$b 1969 \$c An Introduction to Spoken Bolivian Quechua \$g Austin, Texas and London: The Institute of Latin American Studies; The University of Texas Press \$q author is native speaker

895 \$a Lastra, Yolanda \$b 1968 \$c Cochabamba Quechua Syntax \$f (Janua Linguarum. Series Practica, 40) \$g The Hague: Mouton

895 \$a Albo, Xavier \$b 1971 \$c Review of Cochabamba Quechua Syntax by Yolanda Lastra (1968) \$g IJAL 37.55-61

895 \$a Parker, Gary \$b 1969 \$c Review of Cochabamba Quechua Syntax by Yolanda Lastra (1968) \$g Language 45:3.702-708

895 \$a STRESS \$A "Primary stress in Quechua is almost always on the penultimate syllable. In a few (highly restricted) cases the primary stress falls on the final syllable." (Bills et al., p.8)

895 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(C) \$A In native words.

895 ³⁰ \$A The consonants /beta, eth, gamma, phi, r-trill/ occur only in Spanish loan words. The vowels /epsilon/ and /o-open/ occur as independent phonemes only in Spanish loans. In native words they occur as allophones of the high vowels before uvulars. (Bills et al., p.xix)

895 ³¹ \$A Bills et al. do not include /s-hacek/ in their list of phonemes, but indicate that it does exist in some Quechua dialects. (p.xvi) Lastra gives it as an independent phoneme, in contrast with /s/.

895 60 \$A /beta, eth, gamma/ become [b, d, g] word initially and after nasals. (Lastra, p.13)

895 61 \$A /k, q/ become [χ, x-uvular] in syllable final position. (p.xix) (Lastra analyzes the two fricatives as /h/, with a somewhat different distribution.)

895 62 \$A /q/ may become [gamma-uvular] in syllable initial position. (Lastra, p.13)

895 63 \$A Syllable final nasals are realized as [n] before dental and palatal stops, and as [ŋ] elsewhere. (p.xix)

895 64 \$A /r-flap/ becomes [r-fricative], "a lax spirantized trill" word initially. (p.xix) (Lastra identifies this sound as a "lamino-alveolar fricative." (p.14))

895 65 \$A /s-hacek/ becomes [s-laminal] before a consonant or after a front vowel. (Lastra, p.13) (Rule not found in Bills, et al.)

895 66 \$A /iota, epsilon, o-open/ are raised and /a/ is fronted before /yod/. (Rule found only in Lastra, p.12)

895 67 \$A /upsilon/ is fronted before palatals. (Rule found only in Lastra, p.12)

895 68 \$A /iota, epsilon, a/ may be devoiced when unstressed and followed by a voiceless consonant. (Rule found only in Lastra, p.12)

895 69 \$A /iota, epsilon, a/ are lowered to [e, o] or [epsilon, o-open] when adjacent to a uvular. There is "generally...less lowering" when a morpheme boundary intervenes. (p.xix, 79) (Rule treated as morphophonemic by Lastra. (p.19))